



KEMENTERIAN PERPADUAN NEGARA
PERPUSTAKAAN NEGARA MALAYSIA

HUBUNGAN DIPLOMATIK MALAYSIA-CHINA

MALAYSIA-CHINA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS



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Hubungan diplomatik antara Malaysia dan China, yang bermula sejak 1974, merupakan satu contoh yang menarik tentang bagaimana dua negara dengan latar belakang yang berbeza dapat menjalin kerjasama yang saling menguntungkan. Malaysia menjadi negara ASEAN pertama yang mengiktiraf Republik Rakyat China, dan ini membuka jalan kepada pelbagai bentuk kerjasama dalam bidang perdagangan, pelaburan, pendidikan, dan budaya.

The diplomatic relationship between Malaysia and China, which began in 1974, is a good example of how two countries with different backgrounds can establish mutually beneficial cooperation. Malaysia became the first ASEAN country to recognize the People's Republic of China, paving the way for various forms of collaboration in trade, investment, education, and culture.

Pameran ini bertujuan untuk memperlihatkan perjalanan hubungan ini, bermula dari zaman Kerajaan Melayu Melaka hingga zaman kini. Dalam pameran ini, aspek-aspek sejarah terdahulu berkaitan bidang politik, ekonomi, pelancongan, pendidikan, dan sukan akan dipamerkan. Ini secara tidak langsung menggambarkan bagaimana persahabatan antara kedua negara dibina atas prinsip kesaksamaan dan saling dipercayai.

This exhibition aims to show the journey of this relationship, starting from the era of the Malacca Sultanate up to the present day. In this exhibition, historical aspects related to politics, economics, tourism, education, and sports will be emphasized. This indirectly reflects how the friendship between the two countries was built on principles of equality and mutual trust.

Melalui pameran ini, kita dapat memahami dengan lebih meluas tentang bagaimana Malaysia dan China telah membina hubungan yang bukan sahaja menguntungkan dari segi ekonomi tetapi juga menggalakkan pemahaman budaya yang lebih mendalam. Hubungan ini memperkukuhkan lagi kedudukan kedua-dua negara di peringkat global, serta memberi manfaat kepada rakyat masing-masing.

Through this exhibition, we can understand of how Malaysia and China have built a relationship that not only benefits both economically but also fosters a deeper cultural understanding. This relationship further strengthens both countries' positions on the global stage and brings benefits to their respective citizens.



(Sumber/ Sources: Berita Harian)

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SAMBUTAN ULANG TAHUN KE-50 PENUBUHAN HUBUNGAN DIPLOMATIK MALAYSIA-CHINA

50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MALAYSIA-CHINA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS



Melaka terkenal dalam kalangan pelancong China, dan paling sesuai menjadi tuan rumah sambutan ulang tahun ke-50 Hubungan Diplomatik Malaysia-China memandangkan sejarah negara menunjukkan bahawa negeri Melaka terlebih dahulu menjalin hubungan dengan China lebih 600 tahun dahulu.

Malacca is well-known among Chinese tourists and is ideally suited to host the 50th Anniversary Celebration of Malaysia-China Diplomatic Relations, as the country's history shows that Melaka first established ties with China over 600 years ago.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

"Melaka Jadi Hos Sambutan Ulang Tahun Ke-50 Hubungan Diplomatik Malaysia-China." Bernama, 26 Mac 2024, <https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/melaka-jadi-hos-sambutan-ulang-tahun-ke50-hubungan-diplomatik-malaysiachina-463861>. Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.



Pameran Miniatur Sempena Jubli Emas Ulang Tahun ke-50 Hubungan Diplomatik Malaysia-China yang menggambarkan Kota Melaka pada abad ke-15 dengan China dalam hubungan dua hala, ekonomi, perdagangan dan pertukaran budaya.

Miniature Exhibition in Celebration of the 50th Golden Jubilee Anniversary of Malaysia-China Diplomatic Relations, depicting the city of Malacca in the 15th century with China in terms of bilateral relations, economy, trade, and cultural exchange.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

"Tiga Tahun 'bina' Kota Melaka Kurun Ke-15, Pamer Sejarah Hubungan Perdagangan dengan China." Bernama, 11 Jun 2024, <https://www.bernama.com/bm/news.php?id=2306879>. Diakses pada 10 Sept. 2024.

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SEJARAH / HISTORY

Sejarah hubungan persahabatan Malaysia-China telah terjalin sejak sekian lama lagi. Menurut sumber sejarah China, hubungan negara China dan Malaysia boleh dijejaki sejak sebelum Masihi, dan kegemilangannya adalah pada zaman keagungan Kerajaan Melayu Melaka. Hubungan kedua-dua negara pada asasnya berdasarkan perdagangan dan perniagaan.

The history of Malaysia-China relationship has been established for a long time. According to Chinese historical sources, the relationship between China and Malaysia can be traced back to before the Common Era, reaching its peak during the glory days of the Malacca Sultanate. The relationship between the two countries was primarily based on trade and commerce, with diplomatic ties subsequently formed to further strengthen trade cooperation between them.

HUBUNGAN AWAL KERAJAAN KESULTANAN MELAYU MELAKA DAN KERAJAAN CHINA

EARLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MALACCA SULTANATE AND THE CHINESE EMPIRE



Parameswara telah menjalinkan hubungan persahabatan dengan Kerajaan China sebagai langkah keselamatan negeri Melaka. Melaka memiliki hubungan yang dekat dengan Dinasti Ming di negara China. Kerajaan Ming di bawah pemerintahan Maharaja Yung Lo telah mengiktiraf Parameswara sebagai Raja Melaka. Hubungan diplomatik antara Melaka dan China mula terjalin apabila Laksamana Yin Ching melawat Melaka pada tahun 1404 dan disusuli dengan lawatan Laksamana Cheng Ho pada tahun 1405 dan 1409.

Parameswara established a friendship relation with the Chinese Empire as a security measure for the state of Malacca. Malacca had close ties with the Ming Dynasty in China. The Ming government under Emperor Yongle recognized Parameswara as the King of Malacca. Diplomatic relations between Malacca and China began when Admiral Yin Ching visited Malacca in 1404, followed by Admiral Zheng He's visits in 1405 and 1409.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Halqai Halim, "Hubungan Kesultanan Melaka dengan China." Mupdate, 29 Jan. 2019, <https://m-update.com/2019/01/29/hubungan-kesultanan-melaka-dengan-china/>. Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.



Sultan Mansur Syah berkahwin dengan Putri Hang Li Po, anak maharaja China selepas kemangkatan Parameswara. (Ilustrasi Putri Hang Li Po)

Sultan Mansur Shah married Princess Hang Li Po, the daughter of the Chinese emperor, after the death of Parameswara. (Illustration of Putri Hang Li Po)

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Faris Rahman, "Sultan Melaka Beristerikan Puteri Cina." Histopost, 22 Okt. 2022, <https://histopost.com/sultan-melaka-beristerikan-puteri-cina/>. Diakses pada 10 Sept. 2024.

SEJARAH / HISTORY



Ilustrasi Belanda lama kubu Melaka dan bandar.

Illustration of the Dutch old fort of Malacca and the city.

Sumber rujukan:

Ties That Bind: Commemorating 40 Years of Bilateral Relations (1974 - 2014), Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA), 2014, m.s. 21-23.



Armada Laksamana Zheng He terdiri daripada 27,000 orang dan 37 kapal. Kapal terbesar, seperti yang digambarkan, mempunyai panjang 400 kaki (122m) dan lebar 170 kaki (52m).

Admiral Zheng He's fleet consisted of 27,000 men and 37 ships. The largest ship, as depicted, was 400 feet (122m) long and 170 feet (52m) wide.



Armada kapal Laksamana Zheng He belayar dalam beberapa siri pelayaran merentasi Lautan Hindi sehingga ke Arab dan pantai timur Afrika, dan ke seluruh kepulauan Asia Tenggara.

Admiral Zheng He's fleet sailed in several voyages across the Indian Ocean to Arabia and the eastern coast of Africa, as well as throughout the Southeast Asian archipelago.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

Ties That Bind: Commemorating 40 Years of Bilateral Relations (1974 - 2014), Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA), 2014, m.s. 21-23

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POLITIK /POLITICS

Hubungan diplomatik yang kuat antara Malaysia dan China memainkan peranan penting dalam memperkukuhkan hubungan politik kedua-dua negara.

The strong diplomatic relations between Malaysia and China play an important role in strengthening the political ties between the two countries.



Lawatan rasmi Tun Abdul Razak, Perdana Menteri Malaysia kedua disambut oleh Zhou Enlai, Perdana Menteri Republik Rakyat China.

The official visit of Tun Abdul Razak, the second Prime Minister of Malaysia, was welcomed by Zhou Enlai, the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China.

Dasar luar Malaysia di bawah kepimpinan Tun Abdul Razak memperlihatkan perubahan ketara daripada sikap pro-Barat dan antikomunis kepada dasar luar yang berkecuali. Beliau membuka satu pintu untuk memulihkan hubungan luar Malaysia dengan banyak negara Komunis.

Sebagai usaha untuk meningkatkan hubungan perdagangan dengan China, rombongan Malaysia yang diketuai oleh Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah telah melawat China untuk membincangkan kerjasama perdagangan.

Malaysia's foreign policy under Tun Abdul Razak's leadership saw a significant shift from a pro-Western and anti-communist stance to a neutral foreign policy. He opened the door to restoring Malaysia's foreign relations with many communist countries.

As an effort to enhance trade relations with China, a Malaysian delegation led by Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah visited China to discuss trade cooperation.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Mohd. Taib Hj. Dora. Jambatan Sutura: Hubungan Persahabatan Malaysia-China: Kesan dan Pengaruh. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 2015, m.s. 14-19.

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Zhou Enlai dan Tengku Razaleigh menyapa antara satu sama lain semasa lawatan delegasi perdagangan Malaysia ke China pada Mei 1971.

Zhou Enlai and Tengku Razaleigh greeted each other during the Malaysian trade delegation's visit to China in May 1971



Tun Abdul Razak, Perdana Menteri Malaysia dalam perbincangan dengan Zhou Enlai, Perdana Menteri China di Beijing pada 28 Mei 1974.

Tun Abdul Razak, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, in discussions with Zhou Enlai, the Prime Minister of China, in Beijing on May 28, 1974.



Misi tercapai. Tun Abdul Razak, Perdana Menteri Malaysia memeterai memorandum persefahaman dengan Perdana Menteri China Zhou Enlai di dewan besar rakyat di Beijing pada 31 Mei 1974.

Mission accomplished. Tun Abdul Razak, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Prime Minister of China, Zhou Enlai, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on May 31, 1974.



Tun Hussein Onn, Perdana Menteri Malaysia ketiga dan delegasi Malaysia telah mendapat sambutan yang meriah semasa lawatan mereka ke China pada tahun 1979.

Tun Hussein Onn, the third Prime Minister of Malaysia, and the Malaysian delegation received a warm welcome during their visit to China in 1979.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

Ties That Bind: Commemorating 40 Years of Bilateral Relations (1974 - 2014). Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA), 2014, m.s. 16-93.

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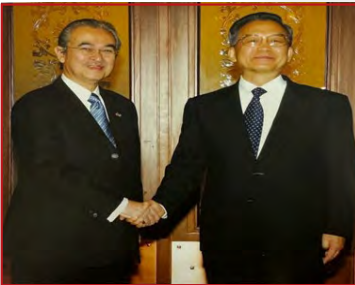
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Perdana Menteri China Li Peng dan isterinya, Zhu Lin bersama Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad dan isterinya, Tun Dr. Siti Hasmah Mohamad Ali, di Majlis Makan Malam untuk Perdana Menteri China di Kuala Lumpur pada 10 Disember 1990.

The Prime Minister of China, Li Peng, and his wife, Zhu Lin, with Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad and his wife, Tun Dr. Siti Hasmah Mohamad Ali, at a Dinner Reception for the Prime Minister of China in Kuala Lumpur on December 10, 1990.



Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Perdana Menteri Malaysia kelima bersama rakan sejawatannya dari China, Wen Jiabao pada mesyuarat dengan pemimpin Asean yang menghadiri Mesyuarat Asia-Eropah Ke-7 (ASEM 7) di Beijing pada 24 Oktober 2008.

Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, the fifth Prime Minister of Malaysia, with his Chinese counterpart, Wen Jiabao, at a meeting with ASEAN leaders attending the 7th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 7) in Beijing on October 24, 2008.



Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak, Perdana Menteri Malaysia keenam bersama Wen Jiabao, Perdana Menteri China di Bangunan Perdana Putra di Putrajaya pada 28 April 2011.

Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak, the sixth Prime Minister of Malaysia, with Wen Jiabao, the Prime Minister of China, at the Perdana Putra Building in Putrajaya on April 28, 2011.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

Ties That Bind. Commemorating 40 Years of Bilateral Relations (1974 - 2014). Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA), 2014, m.s. 16-93.

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Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak, Perdana Menteri Malaysia bersama Wen Jiabao selepas menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman antara Malaysia dan China di Dewan Besar Rakyat pada 3 Jun 2009.

Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, with Wen Jiabao after signing the Memorandum of Understanding between Malaysia and China at the Great Hall of the People on June 3, 2009.



Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak, Perdana Menteri Malaysia bersama Xi Jinping, Perdana Menteri China di Bangunan Perdana Putra di Putrajaya. Perhubungan diplomatik antara Malaysia-China telah diangkat tarafnya sebagai "Perkongsian Strategik Komprehensif" semasa lawatan Presiden China, Xi Jinping ke Malaysia pada tahun 4 Oktober 2013.

Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, with Xi Jinping, the Prime Minister of China, at the Perdana Putra Building in Putrajaya. Diplomatic relations between Malaysia and China were elevated to a 'Comprehensive Strategic Partnership' during the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to Malaysia on October 4, 2013.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

Ties That Bind: Commemorating 40 Years of Bilateral Relations (1974 - 2014). Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA), 2014, m.s. 16-93.



Xi Jinping, Presiden China dan isterinya Peng Liyuan mengalu-alukan kehadiran Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad, Perdana Menteri Malaysia ke Forum Sidang Kemuncak Kerjasama Antarabangsa Belt and Road ke-2 pada 2019 di Dewan Besar Rakyat, Beijing, China.

Xi Jinping, President of China and his wife Peng Liyuan welcome Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia to the 2nd Belt and Road International Cooperation Summit Forum in 2019 at the Great Hall of the People, Beijing, China

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

Malaysia-China Diplomatic Ties 45 Years: 1974-2019. Go Media & Communications, 2019, m.s. 74-75.

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Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad ketika mesyuarat dua hala bersama Li Keqiang, Perdana Menteri China pada 25 April 2019 di Diaoyutai State Guest House Beijing, China.

Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad during a bilateral meeting with Li Keqiang, the Prime Minister of China, on April 25, 2019, at the Diaoyutai State Guest House, Beijing, China.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

Chok Suat Ling. "Malaysia, China metarai tiga perjanjian." Berita Harian, 25 Apr. 2019, <https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/nasional/2019/04/557306/malaysia-china-metearai-tiga-perjanjian>. Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.



Datuk Seri Saifuddin Abdullah, Menteri Luar Negeri (tengah) menyaksikan Ouyang Yujing, Duta Besar Republik Rakyat China ke Malaysia (kiri) menerima cenderahati daripada Datuk Seri Tiong King Sing, Duta Khas Perdana Menteri ke Republik Rakyat China merangkap Pengerusi Malaysia-China Business Council, (kanan) pada Majlis Makan Malam sempena Sambutan Ulang Tahun ke-48 Hubungan Diplomatik Malaysia-China di Wisma Huazong, Serdang, Selangor.

Datuk Seri Saifuddin Abdullah, the Minister of Foreign Affairs (center), witnessed Ouyang Yujing, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Malaysia (left), receiving a souvenir from Datuk Seri Tiong King Sing, the Prime Minister's Special Envoy to the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Malaysia-China Business Council (right), at a Dinner Reception in celebration of the 48th Anniversary of Malaysia-China Diplomatic Relations at the Huazong Building, Serdang, Selangor.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

"Majlis Makan Malam Ulang Tahun Ke-48 Hubungan Diplomatik Malaysia-China." Malaysia Gazette, 12 Jul. 2022, <https://malaysiagazette.com/2022/07/12/majlis-makan-malam-ulang-tahun-ke-48-hubungan-diplomatik-malaysia-china/>. Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.

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MALAYSIA-CHINA LANCAR LOGO SEMPENA HUBUNGAN DIPLOMATIK 50 TAHUN

MALAYSIA-CHINA LAUNCH LOGO TO COMMEMORATE
50 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS



Datuk Seri Fadilah Yusop, Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Quyang Yujing, Duta Besar China ke Malaysia semasa Sambutan Tahun Ney Cina 2024 di Hotel Shangri-La.

Datuk Seri Fadilah Yusop, the Deputy Prime Minister, and Quyang Yujing, the Ambassador of China to Malaysia, during the 2024 Chinese New Year celebration at the Shangri-La Hotel.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

"Malaysia Lancar Logo Sempena Hubungan Diplomatik 50 Tahun." Bernama, 2 Feb. 2024, <https://www.bernama.com/bm/am/news.php?id=2267929>.

Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.



Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, Perdana Menteri Malaysia bersama Xi Jinping, Presiden China dalam lawatan sulungnya ke China pada 30 Mac 2023 sebagai satu pencapaian yang memberi manfaat besar kepada negara dan rakyat Malaysia. Malaysia dan China bersetuju untuk memantapkan dan membawa hubungan dua hala kedua-dua negara ke tahap yang lebih tinggi dengan kerjasama lebih mendalam dalam pelbagai aspek yang merangkumi bidang politik, perdagangan dan pelaburan.

Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, with Xi Jinping, the President of China, during his first visit to China on March 30, 2023, as an achievement that brings significant benefits to the country and the people of Malaysia. Malaysia and China agreed to strengthen and elevate their bilateral relations to a higher level with deeper cooperation in various areas, including politics, trade, and investment.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

"Lawatan ke China Bawa Pulangan Besar Kepada Negara – PM Anwar." Bernama, 1 Apr. 2023, <https://www.pmo.gov.my/ms/2023/04/lawatan-ke-china-bawa-pulangan-besar-kepada-negara-pm-anwar/>. Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.



Perdana Menteri Malaysia, Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, dan Perdana Menteri China, Li Qiang, menyaksikan pertukaran 14 Memorandum Persefahaman yang melibatkan kerjasama dalam ekonomi digital, pencegahan jenayah transnasional, media, budaya, dan perdagangan merentas sempadan.

The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, and the Prime Minister of China, Li Qiang, witnessed the exchange of 14 Memorandum of Understanding involving cooperation in digital economy, transnational crime prevention, media, culture, and trade.

Sumber rujukan/Reference:

Hasini Muhamad, "PM Anwar dan Li Qiang saksi pertukaran 14 MoU antara Malaysia-China."

Astro Awani, 19 Jun 2024, [https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/](https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/pm-anwar-dan-li-qiang-saksi-pertukaran-14-mou-antara-malaysiachina-475381)

pm-anwar-dan-li-qiang-saksi-pertukaran-14-mou-antara-malaysiachina-475381. Diakses pada 10 Sept. 2024.

POLITIK /POLITICS

PERDANA MENTERI MALAYSIA TERIMA KUNJUNGAN HORMAT PEMIMPIN PARTI KOMUNIS CHINA

*THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA RECEIVES A COURTESY VISIT FROM
THE LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA*



Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, Perdana Menteri Malaysia menerima kunjungan hormat Liu Jianchao, Menteri Perhubungan Antarabangsa Parti Komunis China di Perdana Putra, Putrajaya. Mereka membincangkan tentang kunjungan rasmi Premier Li Qiang sempena sambutan ulang tahun ke-50 hubungan persahabatan antara Malaysia-China pada tahun 2024.

Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, received a courtesy visit from Liu Jianchao, the Minister of International Relations of the Communist Party of China, at Perdana Putra, Putrajaya. They discussed the official visit of the Premier Li Qiang in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the Malaysia-China friendship relations in 2024.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

"PM terima kunjungan hormat pemimpin Parti Komunis China." Sinar Harian, 29 Mac 2024.

<https://www.sinarharian.com.my/article/657276/berita/nasional/pm-terima-kunjungan-hormat-pemimpin-parti-komunis-china>. Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.

SIMBOL PERSAHABATAN – DIPLOMASI PANDA

SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP – PANDA DIPLOMACY



China telah menghadihkan panda gergasi, haiwan yang berasal dari negara itu sebagai hadiah kepada Malaysia sebagai tanda persahabatan dan hubungan diplomatik yang sangat kuat. Ianya dikenali sebagai Diplomasi Panda.

China has gifted a giant panda, the country's native animal, to Malaysia as a symbol of friendship and strong diplomatic relations between the two countries. This is known as Panda Diplomacy.



Datuk Seri Dr. James Dawos Mamit, Timbalan Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar Malaysia dan Zhang Xiwu, Pengarah Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar dan Pentadbiran Rizab Asli Biro Perhutanan Negara China pada majlis perpisahan di Pangkalan Dujiangyang Pusat Pemuliharaan dan Penyelidikan Panda China di Chengdu untuk panda gergasi Fu Wa dan Feng Yi pada 20 Mei 2014.

Datuk Seri Dr. James Dawos Mamit, the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Malaysia, and Zhang Xiwu, the Director of Wildlife Conservation and Administration of the National Forestry Bureau of China, at a farewell ceremony at the Dujiangyan Base of the China Panda Conservation and Research Center in Chengdu for the giant pandas Fu Wa and Feng Yi on May 20, 2014.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Ties That Bind: Commemorating 40 Years of Bilateral Relations (1974 – 2014). Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA), 2014, m.s. 69-79.



Dr. Huang Huikang, Duta Besar China ke Malaysia dan Datuk Seri G. Palanivel, Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar Malaysia pada majlis mengalu-alukan kedatangan Fu Wa dan Feng Yi di Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Kuala Lumpur.

Dr. Huang Huikang, the Ambassador of China to Malaysia, and Datuk Seri G. Palanivel, the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Malaysia, at the welcoming ceremony for Fu Wa and Feng Yi at Kuala Lumpur International Airport.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Ties That Bind: Commemorating 40 Years of Bilateral Relations (1974 – 2014).

Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA), 2014, m.s. 69-79

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SIMBOL DIPLOMATIK – TAMAN PERSAHABATAN CHINA-MALAYSIA

DIPLOMATIC SYMBOL – CHINA-MALAYSIA FRIENDSHIP PARK



Tan Sri Dr Aseh Che Mat, Presiden Perbadanan Putrajaya bersama Hu Chunhua, Setiausaha Parti Komunis China (PKC) dan Gabenor Wilayah Guangdong pada majlis pecah tanah Taman Persahabatan Malaysia-China di Putrajaya pada 20 April 2014.

Tan Sri Dr. Aseh Che Mat, President of the Putrajaya Corporation, with Hu Chunhua, Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Governor of Guangdong Province, at the groundbreaking ceremony of the Malaysia-China Friendship Park in Putrajaya on April 20, 2014.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Ties That Bind: Commemorating 40 Years of Bilateral Relations (1974 - 2014), Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA), 2014, m.s. 66-67.



Taman Persahabatan China-Malaysia di Putrajaya menjadi mercu tanda melambangkan hubungan diplomatik yang kukuh antara kedua-dua negara.

The China-Malaysia Friendship Park in Putrajaya has become a landmark symbolizing the strong diplomatic relations between the two countries.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

"Taman Persahabatan China-Malaysia." Portal Rasmi Perbadanan Putrajaya, Putrajaya. <https://www.ppj.gov.my/page/taman-persahabatan-china-malaysia?slug=eko-pelancongan>. Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.

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EKONOMI /ECONOMY

Kepesatan ekonomi Tanah Melayu telah menyebabkan berlakunya masalah kekurangan tenaga buruh tempatan. Oleh itu, pihak British telah berusaha membawa tenaga buruh dari luar bagi memenuhi keperluan tersebut. Melalui sistem tiket, bakal-bakal imigran akan dikumpulkan dari kampung ke kampung di China oleh seorang kheh thau (ketua). Setelah itu, mereka akan diserahkan untuk bekerja dengan nakhoda kapal untuk tempoh tertentu sebagai satu cara untuk membolehkan mereka belayar ke Tanah Melayu.

The rapid economic growth of Malaya led to a shortage of local labor. As a result, the British made efforts to bring in foreign labor to meet the demand. Through the ticket system, prospective immigrants were gathered from village to village in China by a kheh thau (leader). Then they would be handed over to the ship's captain for a certain period, as a way for them to be able to sail to Malaya.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:
Muhammad Ridzuan Amin. Perkembangan Ekonomi di Malaysia.
Mika Cemerlang Sdn. Bhd., 2009, m.s. 25. Namri Sidek.
"Sejarah Migrasi Besar-Besaran Orang Cina ke Tanah Melayu."
Illuminasi, 30 Jun 2019, <https://iluminasi.com/bm/kisah-migrasi-besar-besaran-orang-cina-ke-tanah-melayu.html>.
Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.

MALAYSIA-CHINA DALAM EKONOMI

MALAYSIA -CHINA IN ECONOMY



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:
Oon, Amanda. "As Global Economy Slows, Sea Growth Fights On."
Southeast Asia Globe, 26 Jul. 2023.
<https://southeastasiaglobe.com/as-global-economy-slows-sea-fights-on/>. Diakses pada 10 Sept. 2024.

Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim dan pemimpin-pemimpin negara ASEAN yang lain bersama rakan dagang ASEAN, iaitu China dalam perjanjian perdagangan bebas Perkongsian Ekonomi Komprehensif Serantau (RCEP) di Labuan Bajo, Indonesia.

Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim and other ASEAN leaders, along with ASEAN's trading partner, China, in the Free Trade Agreement of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia.

HUBUNGAN DIPLOMATIK

MALAYSIA-CHINA

MALAYSIA-CHINA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

EKONOMI /ECONOMY



Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim mengatakan China merupakan rakan dagangan terbesar Malaysia selama 15 tahun berturut-turut dengan jumlah dagangan hampir AS\$100 bilion ketika menghadiri Konvesyen Usahawan Cina Sedunia ke-17 di Pusat Konvensyen Kuala Lumpur.

Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim reported that China has been Malaysia's largest trading partner for 15 consecutive years, with a trade volume of nearly US\$100 billion, while attending the 17th World Chinese Entrepreneurs Convention at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Amirul Alman. "Kerjasama Strategik Malaysia-China Perkukuh Ekonomi Negara." Astro Awani, 10 Sept. 2024.

<https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/china-akan-bekerjasama-dengan-malaysia-tingkatkan-sinergi-dalam-strategi-pembangunan-li-475488>. Diakses pada 10 Sept. 2024.



Malaysia dijangka berpotensi untuk membawa masuk pelaburan baharu dari China dalam industri halal melalui Forum Perniagaan Halal Malaysia-China.

Malaysia is expected to bring in new potential investments from China in the halal industry through the Malaysia-China Halal Business Forum.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Bernama. "Malaysia Dijangka Bawa Masuk Pelaburan Baharu Dalam Sektor Halal Dari China." Astro Awani, 10 Sept. 2024.

<https://www.astroawani.com/berita-dunia/malaysia-dijangka-bawa-masuk-pelaburan-baharu-dalam-sektor-halal-dari-china-487232>. Diakses pada 10 Sept. 2024.



Penglibatan Malaysia dalam Inisiatif Jalur dan Laluan (BRI) telah mengukuhkan perkongsian ekonomi antara Malaysia-China ketika pelancaran Forum Perkongsian Kerjasama BRI.

Malaysia's involvement in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has strengthened the economic partnership between Malaysia and China during the launch of the BRI Cooperation Partnership Forum.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Bernama. "Penglibatan dalam BRI Perkukuh Perkongsian Ekonomi Malaysia-China - Tengku Zafrul." Astro Awani, 15 Jul. 2024. <https://www.astroawani.com/berita-bisnes/penglibatan-dalam-bri-perkukuh-perkongsian-ekonomi-malaysiachina-tengku-zafrul-479187>. Diakses pada 2 Okt. 2024.

HUBUNGAN DIPLOMATIK

MALAYSIA-CHINA

MALAYSIA-CHINA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PELANCONGAN/TOURISM

Malaysia menjadi destinasi pelancongan yang menarik dalam kalangan pelancong dari China dengan pelbagai tarikan budaya, keindahan alam dan sebagainya setiap tahun.

Malaysia has become an attractive tourist destination for travelers from China, with various cultural attractions, natural beauty, and more every year.

Tourism Malaysia menyatakan Malaysia telah menerima 1,449,711 pelancong dari China setakat Jun 2024. Jumlah itu adalah peningkatan memberangsangkan sebanyak 190.8 peratus berbanding tempoh sama pada 2023 yang menyaksikan 498,540 ketibaan.

Tourism Malaysia reported that Malaysia has received 1,449,711 tourists from China as of June 2024. This is a remarkable increase of 190.8 percent compared to the same period in 2023, which saw 498,540 arrivals.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Bernama. "Malaysia terima lebih dari 1.4 juta ketibaan pelancong China setakat Jun." Astro Awani, 27 Ogos 2024, <https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/malaysia-terima-lebih-dari-14-juta-ketibaan-pelancong-china-setakat-jun-485344>. Diakses pada 2 Okt. 2024.

Malaysia meraih tempat dalam senarai lima (5) destinasi popular pelancong China pada Minggu Emas 2024 bersama Jepun, Thailand, Korea Selatan dan Indonesia.

Malaysia ranked among the top five popular destinations for Chinese tourists during Golden Week 2024, alongside Japan, Thailand, South Korea, and Indonesia.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

"Malaysia antara Lima Destinasi Popular Pelancong China pada Minggu Emas." Berita Harian, 24 Sept. 2024, <https://www.bharian.com.my/bisnes/lain-lain/2024/09/1302550/malaysia-antara-lima-destinasi-popular-pelancong-china-pada-minggu>. Diakses pada 2 Okt. 2024.

PELANCONGAN/TOURISM

PELANCARAN RASMI “NIHAO! CHINA” MUSIM PROMOSI PELANCONGAN SALJI DAN AIS 2024 (MALAYSIA)

OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF “NIHAO! CHINA” SNOW AND ICE TOURISM
PROMOTION SEASON 2024 (MALAYSIA)

Acara ini dianjurkan bersama oleh Rangkaian Entiti Kebudayaan Antarabangsa – Kementerian Kebudayaan dan Pelancongan China, Pusat Kebudayaan di Kuala Lumpur, Jabatan Kebudayaan dan Pelancongan dari Heilongjiang, Xinjiang, dan Liaoning, dengan sokongan dari Pengikatan Pelancongan Antarabangsa Bandar Jalan Sutera, dan China Southern Airlines sebagai syarikat penerbangan rasmi bagi acara pelancaran di Malaysia.

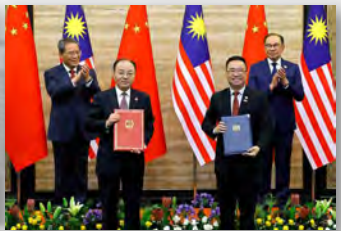


This event is jointly organized by the International Cultural Entities Network – Ministry of Culture and Tourism of China, the Cultural Center in Kuala Lumpur, the Departments of Culture and Tourism from Heilongjiang, Xinjiang, and Liaoning, with support from the International Tourism Association of the Silk Road City, and China Southern Airlines as the official airline for the launch event in Malaysia.

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:
“Pelancaran Rasmi “Ni Hao! China” Musim Promosi Pelancongan Salji & Ais 2024 (Malaysia).” Tourism Malaysia, 31 Jan. 2024,
<https://www.tourism.gov.my/news/trade/view/rasmi-pelancaran-ni-hao-china-musim-promosi-pelancongan-salji-ais-2024-malaysia>.
Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.

PERJANJIAN MALAYSIA-CHINA PENCALONAN BERSAMA TARIAN SINGA DALAM UNESCO ICH

MALAYSIA-CHINA AGREEMENT ON JOINT NOMINATION
OF LION DANCE IN UNESCO ICH



Malaysia dan China memeterai perjanjian bagi pencalonan bersama tarian singa dalam Perwakilan Pertubuhan Pendidikan, Saintifik dan Kebudayaan Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (Unesco) bagi Warisan Budaya Tidak Ketara (ICH) Kemanusiaan serta keahlian Malaysia dalam Alliance for Cultural Heritage in Asia yang diterajui oleh China, menurut Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni dan Budaya (MOTAC).

Malaysia and China have signed an agreement for the joint nomination of the lion dance in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Humanity, as well as Malaysia's membership in the Alliance for Cultural Heritage in Asia led by China, according to the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (MOTAC).

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:
“Malaysia-China Meterai Perjanjian Pencalonan Bersama Tarian Singa dalam Unesco Ich.”
Bernama, 19 Jun 2024, <https://www.bernama.com/bm/news.php?id=2309255>. Diakses pada 10 Sept. 2024.

PENDIDIKAN/EDUCATION

Pendidikan antara China dan Malaysia memiliki hubungan yang erat dan bersejarah. Ini merangkumi beberapa aspek, seperti pertukaran pelajar, kerjasama institusi pendidikan dan program bahasa.

Pada tahun 1997, Pusat Bahasa Melayu (PBM) China telah ditubuhkan. Ia merupakan projek yang diusahakan bersama oleh Kementerian Pendidikan China dan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia. Matlamat penubuhan PBM China bertujuan untuk mendorong lebih lanjut perkembangan Bahasa Melayu di negara China.

Education between China and Malaysia has a close and historic relationship. This includes several aspects, such as student exchange, institutional collaboration, and language programs.

In 1997, the Malay Language Center (PBM) of China was established. It is a joint project by the Ministry of Education of China and the Ministry of Education of Malaysia. The aim of establishing PBM China is to further promote the development of the Malay language in China.

Dato' Seri Mohd. Najib Tun Razak menghadiri Majlis Pelancaran Pusat Bahasa Melayu BFSU di China pada tahun 1997.

Dato' Seri Mohd. Najib Tun Razak attended the Launch Ceremony of the Malay Language Centre at BFSU in China in 1997.



Dato' Seri Mohd. Najib Tun Razak merasmikan penubuhan Pusat Pengajian Melayu China pada tahun 2005.

Dato' Seri Mohd. Najib Tun Razak officiated the establishment of the China Malay Studies Center in 2005.



HUBUNGAN DIPLOMATIK

MALAYSIA-CHINA

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PENDIDIKAN/EDUCATION

Pameran barangan China seperti tulisan khat pada pinggan hiasan menarik perhatian sempena Simposium Pengantarabangsa Bahasa Melayu di Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

The exhibition of Chinese items, such as khat calligraphy on decorative plates, attracted attention at the International Symposium on the Malay Language at Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Prof Dr Su Yingying dan Dr Han Xio. "Bahasa Melayu bantu perkukuh persahabatan China-Malaysia." Berita Harian, 26 Mei 2022. <https://www.bharian.com.my/rencana/komentar/2022/05/959736/bahasa-melayu-bantu-perkukuh-persahabatan-china-malaysia>. Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024

Berdasarkan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi 2020 pelajar asing paling ramai di Malaysia adalah dari China diikuti Indonesia, Bangladesh, Yaman dan Pakistan. Antara faktor adalah kerana yuran pengajian yang murah dan kos sara hidup yang rendah.

According to the Ministry of Higher Education 2020, the majority of foreign students in Malaysia are from China, followed by Indonesia, Bangladesh, Yemen, and Pakistan. Among the factors are the affordable tuition fees and low cost of living.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Irwan Shafrihan Ismail dan Ihsan Norzali. "Pelajar Asing dari China paling ramai di Malaysia." Berita Harian, 31 Jul. 2023. <https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/pendidikan/2023/07/1133951/pelajar-asing-dari-china-paling-ramai-di-malaysia>. Diakses pada 2 Okt. 2024.

Pengerusi Lembaga Penasihat Malaysia-China Institute (MCI), Manndzri Nasib mengatakan seramai 1,220 pelajar Pendidikan dan Latihan Teknikal dan Vokasional (TVET) Malaysia telah dihantar menjalani latihan di China.

The Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Malaysia-China Institute (MCI), Manndzri Nasib, stated that a total of 1,220 Malaysian Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) students have been sent for training in China.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:

Irwan Shafrihan Ismail dan Ihsan Norzali. "Pelajar Asing dari China paling ramai di Malaysia." Berita Harian, 31 Jul. 2023. <https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/pendidikan/2023/07/1133951/pelajar-asing-dari-china-paling-ramai-di-malaysia>. Diakses pada 2 Okt. 2024.

HUBUNGAN DIPLOMATIK

MALAYSIA-CHINA

MALAYSIA-CHINA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PENDIDIKAN/EDUCATION

PROGRAM ASEAN MALAYSIA-CHINA HIGHER EDUCATION FORUM BERSEMPENA SAMBUTAN 50 TAHUN HUBUNGAN DIPLOMATIK MALAYSIA CHINA TAHUN 2024

ASEAN MALAYSIA-CHINA HIGHER EDUCATION FORUM PROGRAM IN
CONJUNCTION WITH THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MALAYSIA-CHINA
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS 2024

Sumber rujukan/ Reference:
"Program Asean (Malaysia)-China Higher Education
Forum Bersempena Sambutan 50 Tahun Hubungan
Diplomatik Malaysia-China Tahun 2024."
Portal Rasmi Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi,
23 Mac 2024, <https://www.moe.gov.my/hebahan/sorotan-aktiviti/program-asean-malaysia-china-higher-education-forum-bersempena-sambutan-50-tahun-hubungan-diplomatik-malaysia-china-tahun-2024>, Diakses pada 20 Mei 2024.



Forum ini dianjurkan dengan kerjasama di antara Bahagian Hubungan Antarabangsa, Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Education Malaysia Beijing dan ASEAN China Center telah dirasmikan oleh YB Datuk Ts. Mustapha Sakmud, Timbalan Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi dengan YB Wong Kah Woh, Timbalan Menteri Pendidikan dan turut diserikan dengan kehadiran Shi Zhongjun, Setiausaha Agung ASEAN China Center dan TYT Quyang Yujing, Duta Republik Rakyat China Malaysia pada 23 Mac 2024.

This forum, organized in collaboration between the International Relations Division of the Ministry of Higher Education (KPT), Education Malaysia Beijing, and the ASEAN China Center, was officiated by YB Datuk Ts. Mustapha Sakmud, Deputy Minister of Higher Education, with YB Wong Kah Who, Deputy Minister of Education, and was also graced by the presence of Shi Zhongjun, Secretary-General of the ASEAN China Center, and H.E. Ouyang Yujing, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Malaysia, on 23 March 2024.

Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim menerima kunjungan Hormat daripada Menteri Luar China, Wang Yi dengan menyentuh soal pendidikan. China berhasrat meningkatkan jumlah pelajar dari negara mereka di Malaysia yang kini mempunyai kira-kira 60,000 orang.

Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim received a courtesy visit from China's Foreign Minister, Wang Yi, during which they discussed education. China expressed its intention to increase the number of students from their country in Malaysia, which currently stands at around 60,000.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:
"Malaysia hasrat tingkat hubungan diplomatik, kukuh perkongsian strategik dengan China - PM," Astro Awani, 11 Ogos 2023,
<https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/malaysia-hasrat-tingkat-hubungan-diplomatik-kukuh-perkongsian-strategik-dengan-china-pm-432351>, Diakses pada 10 Mei 2024.

HUBUNGAN DIPLOMATIK

MALAYSIA-CHINA

MALAYSIA-CHINA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

SUKAN/SPORTS

Sukan bukan hanya sekadar aktiviti fizikal, tetapi juga merupakan medium yang kuat untuk membina persahabatan dan meningkatkan hubungan dua hala antara Malaysia dan China.

Sports are not merely a physical activity but also a powerful medium for building friendships and enhancing bilateral relations between Malaysia and China

Musuh di gelanggang tetapi kawan di luar gelanggang. Pemain badminton terkemuka Malaysia Datuk Lee Chong Wei dan pemain badminton China Lin Dan.

Enemies on the court but friends off the court. Malaysia's top badminton player Datuk Lee Chong Wei and China's badminton player Lin Dan.



Sukan Olimpik Beijing 2008.

The Beijing 2008 Olympic.



Sukan menyelam adalah salah satu persetujuan dengan China untuk melatih warga Malaysia, penerjun seperti Bryan Nikson Lomas, Pandalela Rinong telah mencapai kejayaan selepas Sukan SEA, Sukan Komanwel dan Olimpik.

Diving is one of the agreements with China to train Malaysians. Divers such as Bryan Nikson Lomas and Pandalela Rinong have achieved success after the SEA Games, Commonwealth Games, and the Olympics.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:
Ties That Bind: Commemorating 40 Years of Bilateral Relations (1974 - 2014), Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA), 2014, m.s. 66-67..

SUKAN/SPORTS

JURULATIH DARI CHINA DI MALAYSIA

COACHES FROM CHINA IN MALAYSIA

Malaysia telah mengambil langkah dengan melantik jurulatih dari China untuk melatih atlet negara. Langkah ini bertujuan untuk memanfaatkan pengalaman dan kepakaran jurulatih tersebut dalam pelbagai disiplin sukan.

Malaysia has taken steps by appointing coaches from China to train the country's athletes. This move is likely aimed at leveraging the experience and expertise of these coaches in various sports disciplines.

Li Rui dari China, dilantik menjadi jurulatih skuad terjun negara pada 2019 hingga Mac 2024 selepas menggantikan seorang jurulatih yang juga dari China, Zhang Yukun.

Li Rui from China was appointed as the coach of the national diving team from 2019 until March 2024, after replacing another coach from China, Zhang Yukun.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:
Ahmad Nazrin Syahmi Mohamad Arif. "Li Rui Dilantik Jurulatih Terjun Negara." Bernama, 22 Jan. 2019, <https://blis.bernama.com/index.php?mod=articles&opt=la&cid=1&scid=1&aid=7664848>. Diakses pada 30 Sept. 2024.

Zhang Yongsheng dari China, dilantik menjadi jurulatih skuad wushu negara bermula Julai 2023 bagi membantu persediaan Sukan Asia Hangzhou 2022 dan Sukan SEA seterusnya.

Zhang Yongsheng from China was appointed as the coach of the national wushu team starting July 2023 to assist in preparations for the 2022 Hangzhou Asian Games and the upcoming SEA Games.



Sumber rujukan/ Reference:
Ahmad Nazrin Syahmi Mohamad Arif. "Isu Khidmat Jurulatih Wushu Selesai, Yongsheng Mula Tugas Hujung Julai." Bernama, 11 Jun 2023, <https://blis.bernama.com/index.php?mod=articles&opt=la&cid=1&scid=1&aid=8566582>. Diakses pada 30 Sept. 2024.